

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
MARSHALL DIVISION**

SEAGEN INC.,	§	
	§	
<i>Plaintiff,</i>	§	
	§	
v.	§	CIVIL ACTION NO. 2:20-CV-00337-JRG
	§	
DAIICHI SANKYO CO., LTD.,	§	
	§	
<i>Defendant,</i>	§	
	§	
ASTRAZENECA PHARMACEUTICALS	§	
LP, and ASTRAZENECA UK LTD	§	
	§	
<i>Intervenor-Defendants.</i>	§	

**FINAL JUDGMENT**

A jury trial commenced in the above-captioned case on April 4, 2022, and on April 8, 2022, the jury reached and returned its unanimous verdict finding that Defendant Daiichi Sankyo Company, Limited (“DSC”) infringed at least one of Claims 1–5, 9, and 10 of U.S. Patent No. 10,808,039 (the “’039 Patent”) (collectively, the “Asserted Claims”); that such infringement was willful; that none of the Asserted Claims were invalid; and that Plaintiff Seagen, Inc. (“Seagen”) is owed a reasonable royalty of \$41,820,000.00 for DSC’s infringement from October 20, 2020 through March 31, 2022. (Dkt. No. 370).

The Court conducted a separate bench trial on June 28, 2022 regarding DSC’s prosecution laches and § 112(b) defenses. On July 15, 2022, the Court issued Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, wherein the Court held that DSC had not proven by clear and convincing evidence that the ’039 Patent was unenforceable due to prosecution laches or invalid under § 112(b). (Dkt. No. 431)

Pursuant to Rule 58 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and in accordance with the jury's unanimous verdict and the entirety of the record, the Court hereby **ORDERS** and **ENTERS JUDGMENT** as follows:

1. DSC has infringed at least one of the Asserted Claims;
2. The Asserted Claims are not invalid;
3. DSC's infringement was willful;
4. Seagen is hereby awarded damages from and against DSC and shall accordingly have and recover from DSC the sum of \$41,820,000.00 U.S. Dollars as a reasonable royalty for sales from October 20, 2020 through March 31, 2022;
5. Notwithstanding the jury's finding of willfulness, the Court having considered the totality of the circumstances together with the material benefit of having presided throughout the jury trial and having seen the same evidence and heard the same arguments as the jury, and mindful that enhancement is generally reserved for "egregious cases of culpable behavior,"<sup>1</sup> concludes that enhancement of the compensatory award herein is not warranted under 35 U.S.C. § 284 and consequently, the Court elects not to enhance the damages awarded herein;
6. Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284 and Supreme Court guidance that "prejudgment interest shall ordinarily be awarded absent some justification for withholding such an award,"<sup>2</sup> the Court awards pre-judgment interest applicable to all sums awarded herein, calculated at the 5-year U.S. Treasury Bill rate, compounded quarterly, from the date of infringement through the date of entry of this Judgment;<sup>3</sup> and

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<sup>1</sup> *Halo Electronics, Inc. v. Pulse Electronics, Inc.*, 136 S.Ct. 1923, 1934 (2016).

<sup>2</sup> *General Motors Corp. v. Devex Corp.*, 461 U.S. 648, 657 (1983).

<sup>3</sup> *See Nickson Indus., Inc. v. Rol Mfg. Co., Ltd.*, 847 F.2d 795, 800–801 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

7. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1961, the Court awards post-judgment interest applicable to all sums awarded herein, at the statutory rate, from the date of entry of this Judgment until paid.
8. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 54(d), Local Rule CV-54, and 28 U.S.C. § 1920, Seagen is the prevailing party in this case and shall recover its costs from DSC. Seagen is directed to file its proposed Bill of Costs.

All other requests for relief now pending and requested by either party but not specifically addressed herein are **DENIED**.

**So ORDERED and SIGNED this 19th day of July, 2022.**

  
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RODNEY GILSTRAP  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE